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It is divided into two parts, the first treating man and woman, and the second, home and family.

Ethik als Kulturphilosophie, von PAUL BERGEMANN. Theodor Hoffmann, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 639.

This book treats first of the development of the moral consciousness in the history and deeds of mankind, while the second part is devoted to ethics as a culture philosophy. The author claims that moral consciousness is unique and that his way of treating the problem, sources, and method makes ethics scientific. Considerable space is given to the matriarchie and to patriarchal systems, and one long chapter gives a good account of the history of the philosophy of ethics from Greece down. One of the bases of morals is sociopsychological.

The Neo-Platonists: A study in the history of Hellenism, by THOMAS WHITTAKER. University Press, Cambridge, 1901. pp. 231.

This volume appears to be an admirable study from first hand sources of the system of Plotinus, and those most closely related to him. Sections each are given to Porphyry, Iamblichus, and Proclus. The author rates the historic importance of Neo-Platonism very high.

La Philosophie en Amérique depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours (1607-1900), par L. VAN BECKLAERE. Electric Publishing Co., New York, 1904. pp. 180.

We have here, at last, an attempt to write a comprehensive history of philosophy in America for three centuries down to the present. It is a bold and somewhat ambitious attempt but one that must be called singularly successful. Quite a number of trioleet surveys from various standpoints and covering limited periods have been attempted within the last score of years. These the author utilizes to the full and has presented, on the whole, an admirable survey. He first discusses the American spirit in its relations to speculative thought, then treats the colonial period, the Scotch and German influence, contemporary schools, idealists, the philosophy of evolution, psychology, with a final chapter on the present hour. It is dedicated to the Honorable William T. Harris, and introduced by a nine-page article by Professor Royce. It is, of course, easy for those who have followed the course of events in this field for a score of years to find defects and omissions and, of course, no one could entirely agree with any one else's verdict either implied or expressed about any contemporary matters or persons. The form of the book is not attractive and its serviceableness is seriously handicapped by the lack of an index. Neither can we understand why the author, writing on American philosophy, has not put his historic essay in English into which language it certainly ought to be speedily rendered. He has, however, placed every one interested in these subjects under special obligation and it cannot fail to set things in a wider perspective and give us all broader and more historic views of our own work. It is singular that it should be left for a new comer in this country to do this work, but no less singular that it has been done so well.

Das Idealistische Argument in der Kritik des Materialismus, von M. WARTENBERG. Johann A. Barth, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 72.

The author attempts to prove that epistemological idealism can decide nothing as to the justification of materialism; that is, that it can never refute this, but he attempts a vigorous criticism of materialism on other grounds. To successfully refute it one must neither begin with nor lay much stress upon epistemology.

Sulla Filosofia Monistica in Italia. Introduzione del Prof. Enrico Morselli. Unione Tipografico-Editrice, Torino, 1904. pp. xliii.

The monistic philosophy has had an extraordinary career not only in the last two or three decades, but ever since Bruno, in Italy. This career to owes, no doubt, essentially to reaction from the Catholic church. This convenient introduction with its voluminous literature is a good open sesame to the study of this development.

Die Metaphysik Benekes, von ALBRECHT WANDSCHNEIDER. Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, Berlin, 1903. pp. 155.

It is a very useful service which this adept has rendered students of philosophy in summing up the never entirely harmonized and co-ordinated metaphysical views of Beneke. This he does conveniently with the captions, problem and method of metaphysics, origin of concepts, their relations to being, the forms of the latter, and religious philosophy. In the final chapter the author expresses his own profound appreciation of the unique metaphysical views of Beneke.

The Categories, by JAMES HUTCHINSON STIRLING. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1903. pp. 158.

In this little book the author breaks a philosophy science of years and indicates the lines of his own active thought since the publication of his famous "Secret of Hegel" nearly a quarter of a century ago. That his devotion to Hegel has not waned is plain from the second chapter. The chapter entitled "Religion and the Categories" is perhaps, on the whole, the most suggestive. It is an interesting book, but we still profoundly need an historical treatise on this subject.

Descartes, Spinoza and the New Philosophy, by JAMES IVERACH. T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, 1904. pp. 245.

This work gives a very good picture of Descartes and Spinoza. It first discusses the Middle Ages and its problems and then describes how Descartes grew discontented with the knowledge of his age. He criticises the *cogito, ergo sum* and also the arguments for the existence of God. Spinoza is treated in a somewhat similar way, and the two philosophers are compared.

Deutsche und auferdeutsche Philosophie der letzten Jahrzehnte dargestellt und beurteilt, von DR. J. BAUMANN. F. A. Perthes, Gotha, 1903. pp. 533.

The writer attempts to give us a brief sketch of the views of many leading thinkers of the last ten years. Those to whom the most space is given are Hartmann, Wundt, Eucken, Mock, Nietzsche, Rickert, Ostwald, who has most space of all, Riehl, Spencer, Green, Bradley, Taine, Ribot, Renouvier, Foullyer, but many others are treated including James.

Moderne Philosophen, von M. KRONENBERG. C. H. Beck, München, 1899. pp. 221.

These five essays, with the exception of that on Ludwig Feuerbach, have appeared previously. One chapter each is given to Hermann Lotze, Fr. Alb. Lange, Victor Cousin, Ludwig Feuerbach, and Max Stirner.

Zur Einführung in die Philosophie der Gegenwart, von ALOIS RIEHL. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 258.

The topics here treated are the essence and development of philosophy in antiquity, modern philosophy and its relations to exact science, critical philosophy, the bases of knowledge, natural science and philosophical monism, the problem of *Lebensanschauung*, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, the present and future of philosophy.

Geistige Strömungen der Gegenwart, von RUDOLF EUCKEN. Veit & Comp. Leipzig, 1908. pp. 398.

This fecund philosopher here greatly amplifies an earlier publication of his which is here presented as the third edition. In it he tells what is the fundamental idea of mental life subjectively, objectively, theoretically, practically, etc. He discusses idealism, realism, problems of knowledge, of the world, of human life, history, society, art, morals, personality, character, freedom of the will, and finally religion. His fundamental idea of the higher spiritual world demonstrated by immediate intuition pervades this as all his other writings.

The Pathway to Reality, by RICHARD BURDON HALDANE. John Murray, London, 1904. pp. 275.

All who are not experts will thank the author for giving us in eleven pages an epitome of these lectures to which he appends a survey of the ground covered in the twenty Gifford Lectures now given. The first book in this volume is devoted to absolute mind, and the second to finite mind.

Geschlecht und Kinderliebe, von DR. P. J. MÖBIUS. Carl Marhold, Halle, 1904. pp. 72.

This pamphlet sets forth the difference in the feelings of the two sexes toward children, and contains thirty-seven cuts of skulls of birds and animals illustrating sex differences. Much space is given to discussing the doctrines of Gall.

Science de l'Homme et Méthode Anthropologique, par ALPHONSE CELS. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1904. pp. 453.

In this hand book we have an exceedingly comprehensive if not very intensive or detailed account of Anthropology, its methods, its matter. It includes the organization of human nature, the unity of our race, life and vital force in man, mesology, the laws of the body, of the soul and the spirit, the relations of men and women, family, etc. So general a work cannot entirely escape the charge of being superficial.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. 1898-1899. By J. W. POWELL. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1903. pp. 237.

Besides the Director's report of 224 pages, attempting to cover the entire world of learning and which is certainly very curious in some of its sections, the chief content of the volume is a very copiously illustrated article of 237 pages on aboriginal pottery of eastern United States by W. H. Holmes. As in so many of the reports of this bureau the cuts occupy more space than the text itself.

Betrachtungen ueber das Wesen der Lebenserscheinungen, von PROF. R. NEUMEISTER, 1903. pp. 107.

The author argues that despite all the assertions (and in the nature of the case they can be nothing more) of the mechanists there remains a transcendent problem. Physiology has done nothing hitherto to explain the real nature of vital processes. Many relations and sequences have been established but not one of even the simplest problems of life have been elucidated. Justly discredited as was the old vitalism something like another purposive agency must be assumed.

Studies in Voluntary Muscular Contraction, by THOMAS ANDREW STOREY. University Press, Stanford University, California, 1904. pp. 62.

This is a very careful study of years of evidence derived from both

individual and group studies all of which point harmoniously to an increasing period of morning ability until ten or eleven or later and then fall, with an afternoon rise until three or four and fall at six, with an early evening rise and fall at nine or ten. Thus this would seem a normal variation in the power of muscles to do work and it is about the same whether the power is called forth by electrical or by voluntary stimulus.

The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods. Vol. I, No. 4, February 18, 1904. The Science Press, Lancaster, Pa. pp. 85-112.

We welcome and bid hearty godspeed to the new Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods, edited by Professor J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia. It is a valuable addition to the arsenal of resources for all who teach these subjects. We sincerely wish, however, that the notes and book reviews might be fuller and more numerous.

A Method for the Identification of Pure Organic Compounds, by SAMUEL PARSONS MULLIKEN. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1904. Vol. I, pp. 264.

This first volume contains classified descriptions of about twenty-three thousand of the more important compounds of carbon with hydrogen and with hydrogen and oxygen. The book is certainly admirably gotten up and is very impressively technical, consisting very largely of tables.

Die Grenzen der Geschichte, von F. GOTTL. Leipzig, 1904. pp. 142.

History and thought are "protuberances of a deeper content of ideas." History interprets being to get at what has happened. Historical geology interprets what has happened in order to get at being. All else is matahistorical. History must be emancipated from natural history.

Man's Place in the Cosmos and other essays, by A. SETH PRINGLE-PATTISON. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1902. pp. 319.

These are various essays, the first giving the title to the book. The others discuss the present position of the philosophical sciences, the new psychology and automatism, a new theory of the absolute, Balfour, Nietzsche, the venture of theism.

The University of Colorado Studies. Vol. I, No. 4. Univ. of Colo., Boulder, Colo., February, 1904.

This series of studies, established by the late Arthur Allin, contains what is probably his last paper. It is on laughter, and gathers up the data collected and the work done since the paper of Hall and Allin six years ago.

Grundzüge der Physiologischen Psychologie, von WILHELM WUNDT. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 133.

W. Wirth, a private docent and assistant in Wundt's laboratory, has here given us an elaborate topical and personal index to Wundt's last three-volume edition of his psychology.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Part XLVII, Vol. XVIII, January, 1904. R. Brimley Johnson, London, 1904. pp. 103-322.

The chief article is on the phenomena of Mrs. Thompson's trances, with a brief article on certain unusual psychical phenomena, by John Honeyman.

- An Establishment of Association in Hermit Crabs* (*Eupagurus Longicarpus*), by E. G. SPAULDING. Reprinted from the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology*, Vol. XIV, No. 1, Larch, 1904. pp. 49-61.
- Theorie der Beobachtungsfehler*, by EMANUEL CZUBER. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1891. pp. 418.
- Recherches Algésimétriques*, par J. IOTEKYO et M. STEFANOWSKA. (Laboratoire psychologique Kasimir, Université de Bruxelles.) Bruxelles, 1903. pp. 86.
- Rapport Quinquennal (1898-1903) sur les travaux du Laboratoire Psychologique Kasimir*, par MLLÉ, J. IOTEYKO. Hayez, Bruxelles, 1903. pp. 20.
- The Journal of Logic*. Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1904. S. S. Hebbard, Chesterfield, Ill. pp. 39.
- Problems in Astrophysics*, by AGNES M. CLERKE. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1903. pp. 567.
- A History of Dancing* from the Earliest Ages to Our Own Times, from the French of Gasto Vuillier, with a Sketch of Dancing in England, by JOSEPH GREGO. D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1898. pp. 446.
- A Study in Reaction Time and Movement*, by THOMAS V. MOORE. *Psy. Rev.* Monograph Supplement, Vol. 6, No. 1, April, 1904. pp. 86.
- The Rhythm of Immunity and Susceptibility of Fertilized Sea-Urchin Eggs to Ether, to HCl, and to Some Salts*, by E. G. SPAULDING. Reprinted from the *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. VI, No. 5, April, 1904. pp. 224-240.
- Die Abstammung des Menschen und die Bedingungen seiner Entwicklung*, von MORITZ ALSBERG. Th. G. Fisher & Co., Cassel, 1902. pp. 248.
- Recherches expérimentales sur l'Hérédité chez les Vers à Soie*, par GEORGES COUTAGNE. L. Danel, Lille, 1902. pp. 194.
- Evolution of the Japanese*, by SIDNEY L. GULICK. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1903. pp. 457.
- Leitfaden der Psychologie*, von THEODOR LIPPS. Wilhelm Engelmann. Leipzig, 1903. pp. 349.
- Les Actions naturelles possibles sont inaptes à produire des effets semblables à la retouche intentionnelle*, par M. A. RUTOT. Hayez, Bruxelles, 1902. pp. 68.
- The Psychological Bulletin*. Literary section of the Psychological Review. Special Association Number. Vol. I, No. 2, February 10, 1904. The Macmillan Co., New York. pp. 56.
- Wokas, A Primitive Food of the Klamath Indians*, by FREDERICK VERNON COVILLE. Report of the United States National Museum for 1902. pp. 725-739. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
- De la Mémoire*, par J. LARGUIER DES BANGELS. Archives de Psychologie, Tome III, No. 10, février, 1904. H. Kündig, Genève, 1904. pp. 145-163.
- Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Physiologie*, von L. HERMANN. Emil Strauss, Stuttgart, 1903. pp. 341.